

# Received

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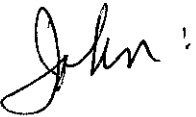
Division of Parks & Recreation  
Director's Office

DAVID H. ENNIS  
50 HARBORVIEW RD.  
LEWES, DELAWARE 19958

May 3, 2006

Sec. Dept. of Natural Resources and  
Environmental Control  
John A. Hughes  
89 Kings Highway  
Dover, Delaware 19901

Dear Sec. Hughes:

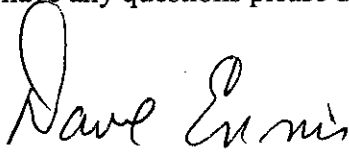
As a resident of Lewes, Delaware and a member of a community based group known as Citizens Advocating a Livable Lewes I am writing to you and your department to request that 2 specific parcels of land, within the City of Lewes, be added to your updated maps for proposed Natural Areas Protection and recommended Open Space to be preserved for the future. We believe this land should be included in those parcels colored green on the State maps.

I have enclosed a colored map ( Exhibit A ) which illustrates the location of these two parcels and I will refer to them as The Former Beebe land ( Parcel A ) and the second as The Townsend Triangle ( Parcel B ) From previous discussions with you and your staff I am sure you will recall that some of this land ( The Beebe Tract ) was formerly an in holding of the University of Delaware and was a part of a segment of land previously purchased by the Open Space Program for protection as illustrated in the exhibit in green.

In reviewing a State Plus Report relative to the Beebe site (copy enclosed as exhibit B) the land is referred to as "fall entirely within the Prime Hook State Resource Area". The document goes on to state that "the project area also contains lands of the Great Marsh Natural Area".

In addition I have attached some comments attributed to Mr. Wade Catts who conducted a review of the archeological evaluation of the Beebe Site in 1999 (Exhibit C). Mr Catts comments reflect that preliminary evidence raises the question of the location of an early Dutch West Indies Trading Post being located on this site as referenced on the page 13 of the report and as illustrated in the adjoining map attributed to the explorer Capt De Vries.

We hope you will seriously consider this recommendation and should you or your staff have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me.



David H. Ennis  
50 Harborview Rd.  
Lewes, Delaware 19958  
H 1 302 645 8123  
C 1 302 249 0750

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
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Directors Office

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### Legend

-  State Park Land
-  College of Marine Studies
-  Beebe Medical Center
-  Townsend Property

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Division of Parks & Recreation 0.4  
Miles



Department of Natural Resources  
and Environmental Control  
Division of Parks and Recreation

A  
B



STATE OF DELAWARE  
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT  
OFFICE OF  
STATE PLANNING COORDINATION

*Exhibit B*

Received

February 9, 2004

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Mr. Zachary Crouch, Project Manager  
Davis, Bowen, & Friedel  
23 North Walnut Street  
Milford, DE 19963

Division of Parks & Recreation  
Directors Office

RE: PLUS review – Canary Creek

Dear Mr. Crouch:

Thank you for meeting with State agency planners on January 21, 2004 to discuss the proposed plans for Canary Creek project on the north side of New Road, adjacent to the University of Delaware Research Park, near Lewes.

According to the information received, you are seeking a rezoning for 60 independent living units, 65 assisted living units, 44 semi-detached homes and 69 detached homes on 75 acres.

Please note that changes to the plan, other than those suggested in this letter, could result in additional comments from the State. Additionally, these comments reflect only issues that are the responsibility of the State agencies represented at the meeting. The developers will also need to comply with any Federal, State and local regulations regarding this property. We also note that as the City of Lewes is the governing authority over this land, the developers will need to comply with any and all regulations/restrictions set forth by the City.

This office has received the following comments from State agencies:

**State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) – Contact: Anne McCleave 739-5685**

Although the developers attempted to plan the development around the archaeological sites, the proposed plan does intrude on 3 recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites (the Beebe Site, Russell Site and the Old House Site). The center of the plan, in the location of the tree line area that runs northeast through the middle of the property, intrudes on the Old House Site; the southwest cul-de-sac and surrounding lots may intrude on the Russell Site, and the northwest side of the plan intrudes on the Beebe Site.

Request for Review – Canary Creek

February 9, 2004

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The plan may also possibly intrude on sites that have not been recorded (especially in the wooded areas).

The State Historic Preservation Office has been in contact with Mr. E. James Monihan, VP of professional affairs at Beebe Hospital, who is unaware of this proposed development. In past contacts with the hospital, the hospital has stated its concern in favor of the archaeological sites and for preserving them, possibly with preservation covenants that will protect the sites when Beebe conveys the property. If this project moves forward, we suggest the developers contact the SHPO to work with their archaeologists and improve the plan of the development around the archaeological sites. You may also want to be in contact with Beebe hospital, which is concerned and may have plans for preserving these sites.

**Department of Transportation – Contact: Bill Brockenbrough 760-2109**

In the LUPA Notice, access to the development is shown as being by way of existing streets and planned streets recorded for the University of Delaware's research park immediately west of the development. Since those streets were recorded and the main one built, the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) has purchased those lands from the University for open space and recreation uses. For lack of another name for these lands, however, they will be referred to here as the research park. Access to the subject development would still be through the research park, but the existing street would be relocated toward the west edge of the park.

In preliminary discussions with the hospital's engineer, Davis, Bowen & Friedel (DBF) in the summer of 2003, DelDOT identified a need to coordinate the location of the research park entrance on New Road with that of a subdivision being built on the opposite side of the road. DBF should continue to coordinate with our Subdivision Manager, Mr. John Fiori, to determine what will be required in that regard. Mr. Fiori may be reached at (302) 760-2260.

There are two recorded stub streets in the research park that lead to this property but it is proposed that only one be used for access. DelDOT recommended that the plan be modified to provide for at least emergency access through the second stub street. The Division of Parks and Recreation was contacted by the developer regarding access to the project site because the Division manages the adjacent lands. A design and related conditions are still being discussed. However, no final decision will be made until the developer resolves a zoning issue with the City of Lewes. If this is resolved, then the Division will continue its discussions on the access issue.

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**The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control – Contact:**  
**Kevin Coyle 739-3091**

Division of Parks & Recreation  
Projects Unit

## **Wetlands**

According to the soil survey update and the Statewide Wetland Mapping Project (SWMP) mapping, this site contains significant acreage of tidal and non-tidal wetlands. Therefore, a wetlands delineation is recommended. All roadways and lots should be designed to avoid wetland areas.

Impacts to waters of the U.S., including impacts to “isolated wetlands,” are regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Impacts within tidal wetlands and subaqueous land are regulated by the State Division of Water Resources, Wetlands and Subaqueous Land Section. The applicant should be reminded that they must avoid construction/filling activities in those areas containing wetland associated hydric soils, as they are subject to regulatory provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act 404 program governing jurisdictional wetlands. Additionally, tidal wetlands are subject to even more stringent regulatory protection than that accorded to non-tidal wetlands, and are regulated under the State Tidal Wetlands Act of 1985 by DNREC.

State wetland maps show the following types of wetlands present on site: Estuarine intertidal emergent, Palustrine forested and Palustrine farmed. Plans provided for the 1/21/04 Request for Review meeting show stormwater management facilities, roadways and lots within regulated wetlands. These structures should be relocated outside of the wetlands and their buffer areas. A 100+ foot buffer from wetlands is also strongly recommended. The impacts shown to wetlands are unlikely to be permitted as there are clear alternatives on-site. Further, DNREC and USACE discourage allowing lot lines to contain regulated wetlands in an effort to limit cumulative and secondary impacts to wetlands from unauthorized homeowner activities.

DNREC would encourage the developer to continue to look for ways to maximize the buffer (forested, native sedges and grasses or no-mow areas) where possible. Walkways through either scrub-shrub or forested wetlands will have an adverse effect on the wetlands system and should be minimized. The developer/consultant should try to minimize any impact to both non-tidal and tidal wetlands.

Any structure extending in to or over State-regulated wetlands will require wetlands and subaqueous land permits. A state wetland permit to allow the crossing of tidal wetlands and also a subaqueous lands lease is required. The developer should be encouraged to place all tidal wetlands in a conservation easement to preclude future boardwalks, docks, marinas and other potential disturbances. The Department encourages the applicant not to consider structures on State-regulated wetlands.

Individual permits and certain Nationwide Permits from the USACE also require 401 Water Quality Certification from the Wetland and Subaqueous Land Section and Coastal

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Division of Soil and Water  
Conservation, Delaware Coastal Programs Section. Each of these certifications represents a separate permitting process. To find out more about permitting requirements, the applicant is encouraged to attend a Joint Permit Process Meeting. These meetings are held monthly and are attended by federal and state resource agencies responsible for wetland permitting.

### **Water Supply**

Our information on the site indicates that Lewes Board of Public Works currently holds the Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity number 01-CPCN-07 to provide public water to the area.

Should dewatering points be needed during any phase of construction, a dewatering well construction permit must be obtained from the Water Supply Section prior to construction of the well points. In addition, a water allocation permit will be needed if the pumping rate will exceed 50,000 gallons per day at any time during operation.

All well permit applications must be prepared and signed by licensed water well contractors, and only licensed well drillers may construct the wells. Please factor in the necessary time for processing the well permit applications into the construction schedule. Dewatering well permit applications typically take approximately four weeks to process, which allows the necessary time for technical review and advertising.

### **Ground-Water Recharge**

Based on information received, this parcel has fair to good potential for ground-water recharge. By increasing the amount of impervious surface the amount of recharge to the ground-water system decreases. By decreasing the freshwater recharge to the area, existing ground-water heads will lower with time and therefore increase the potential for saltwater contamination to the aquifer(s). The developer should make every effort to maximize the ground-water recharge potential.

### **Wastewater**

The applicant is proposing to connect to public sewer (City of Lewes). Pump station and sewer infrastructure may need upgrading due to age, flow, etc.

### **Floodplain**

Approximately half of this parcel lies within the 100-year flood plain. Current drawings show approximately twenty-two of the proposed single family lots and other attendant features fall entirely within the 100 year floodplain. DNREC is particularly concerned about the placement of assisted living senior housing within a floodplain in the coastal zone that is susceptible to flooding due to storms that may require mass evacuations.

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Structures within the 100-year flood plain are subject to flooding hazards and will require special design modifications to ensure structural stability and safety. The developer is strongly encouraged to relocate structures outside of the 100-year floodplain, which will accomplish both hazard minimization and habitat concerns, as listed below.

### **State Resource Areas/Natural Areas/Habitat**

This project is proposed for lands that fall entirely within the Prime Hook State Resource Area.

State Resource Areas include protected state, federal, local and private conservation organization lands and inholdings and potential additions to these areas; these lands are to be protected through a variety of means including purchase, donation and conservation easements.

The project area also contains lands of the Great Marsh Natural Area.

Natural Areas as defined by the State are areas of land or water, or both land and water, whether in public or private ownership, which either retain or have reestablished their natural character (although it need not be undisturbed), or have unusual flora and fauna, or have biotic, geological, scenic or archaeological features of scientific or educational value.

The portion of the site that falls within the Great Marsh Natural Area includes the riparian buffer bordering the wetlands adjacent to Canary Creek. The Division of Parks and Recreation routinely recommends that riparian buffers of at least 100 feet in width from the edge of tidal and non-tidal wetlands be maintained to protect wetland resources and help buffer the impact to water quality of the proposed development. The riparian buffer on this site ranges in width from 50 to 175 feet. We recommend in this case that the existing buffer be protected in its entirety. In addition to buffering Canary Creek and its wetlands from potential impacts from this development, protecting the buffer would also remove any direct impacts to the Natural Area lands. The Division may be interested in providing further protection to these lands through development of a conservation easement on the riparian buffer and wetland portions of the tax parcel on which this project is proposed. Compliance with this recommendation would require the removal of the cul-de-sac at the northwest corner of the project, the cul-de-sac at the south corner of the project and the four lots shown within the forested buffer and the proposed stormwater management pond. ✓

### **Nuisance Species**

DNREC recommends that nuisance wildlife issues, particularly with regard to resident Canada geese and wintering waterfowl be considered during the design of open space areas and any stormwater control structures. Geese in particular may be attracted to water features, either stormwater ponds or water amenities. Geese can create nutrient



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problems, unsanitary conditions or aesthetics issues due to large volumes of droppings. Geese can also react aggressively towards humans and pets, especially if they nest on site. Goose problems can be reduced by eliminating storm water ponds or planting high vegetation near ponds. Managing open spaces adjacent to ponds as native meadows will reduce the attractiveness of ponds to geese. Development design should avoid creating areas where standing water can collect, providing breeding areas for mosquitoes.

**State Fire Marshal's Office – Contact: Kevin McSweeney 739-3696**

At the time of formal submittal, the applicant shall provide; completed application, fee, and three sets of plans depicting the following in accordance with the Delaware State Fire Prevention Regulation (DSFPR):

a. **Fire Protection Water Requirements:**

- Water distribution system capable of delivering at least 1000 gpm for 1-hour duration, at 20-psi residual pressure is required. Fire hydrants with 800 feet spacing on centers.
- Where a water distribution system is proposed for (business/educational/assembly/healthcare/multi-family) sites, the infrastructure for fire protection water shall be provided, including the size of water mains for fire hydrants and sprinkler systems.

b. **Fire Protection Features:**

- All structures over 10,000 Sq. Ft. aggregate will require automatic sprinkler protection installed.
- Buildings greater than 10,000 sq.ft., 3-stories or more or over 35 feet, or classified as High Hazard, are required to meet fire lane marking requirements.
- Show Fire Department Connection location (Must be within 300 feet of fire hydrant), and detail as shown in the DSFPR.
- Show Fire Lanes and Sign Detail as shown in DSFPR
- For townhouse buildings, provide a section / detail and the UL design number of the 2-hour fire rated separation wall on the Site plan

c. **Accessibility:**

- All premises which the fire department may be called upon to protect in case of fire, and which are not readily accessible from public roads, shall be provided with suitable gates and access roads, and fire lanes so that all buildings on the premises are accessible to fire apparatus. This means that the access road to the subdivision from New Road must be constructed so fire department apparatus may negotiate it.
- Fire department access shall be provided in such a manner so that fire apparatus will be able to locate within 100 ft. of the front door.
- Any dead end road more than 300 feet in length shall be provided with a turn-around or cul-de-sac arranged such that fire apparatus will be able to

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turn around by making not more than one backing maneuver. The minimum paved radius of the cul-de-sac shall be 38 feet. The dimensions of the cul-de-sac or turn-around shall be shown on the final plans. Also, please be advised that parking is prohibited in the cul-de-sac or turn around.

- If the use of speed bumps or other methods of traffic speed reduction must be in accordance with Department of Transportation requirements.
- The interior circle must be designed for fire department apparatus. Taking into account apparatus overhangs and turning radii.

**d. Gas Piping and System Information**

- Provide type of fuel proposed, and show locations of bulk containers on plan.

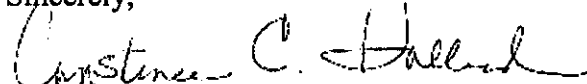
**e. Required Notes:**

- Provide a note on the final plans submitted for review to read "All fire lanes, fire hydrants, and fire department connections shall be marked in accordance with the Delaware State Fire Prevention Regulations"
- Proposed Use
- Alpha or Numerical Labels for each building/unit for sites with multiple buildings/units
- Square footage of each structure (Total of all Floors)
- National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Construction Type
- Maximum Height of Buildings (including number of stories)
- Note indicating if building is to be sprinklered
- Name of Water Provider
- Letter from Water Provider approving the system layout
- Provide Lock Box Note (as detailed in DSFPR) if Building is to be sprinklered
- Provide Road Names, even for County Roads

Preliminary meetings with fire protection specialists are encouraged prior to formal submittal. Please call for appointment. Applications and brochures can be downloaded from our website: [www.delawarestatefiremarshal.com](http://www.delawarestatefiremarshal.com), technical services link, plan review, applications or brochures.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project. If you have any questions, please contact me at 302-739-3090.

Sincerely,



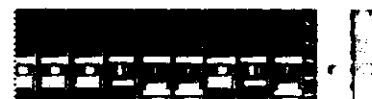
Constance C. Holland, AICP  
Director

CC: City of Lewes



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AICP / Certification / Selected Readings

Division of Parks & Recreation  
Directors Office

Printer-Friendly Format

About AICP Certification  
 Applying to Take the Exam  
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   Subject Matter Outline  
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   Selected Readings  
   Computer-based Tutorial  
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   Minority Pass Rate Project Study

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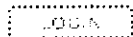


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## Selected Readings for the AICP Examination

The following brief list may help planners who are preparing to take the AICP examination. Please note that the readings are presented with **two cautions**:

- No short reading list can span the entire range of material in the AICP exam. As a result, the list is not a condensed substitute for professional planning experience and education.
- AICP exam questions are drawn, only in similar subject matter preparatory context, from these readings.

### How to Find These Readings

Click here to acquire these readings from APA's Planners Book Service, which can supply everything but the AICP Code. The Code is attached to the AICP membership application and is also available at [www.planning.org/ethics](http://www.planning.org/ethics).

## Selected Readings

### American Institute of Certified Planners: Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct

(Adopted October 1978, amended October 1991)

American Institute of Certified Planners: Washington, D.C.

A guide to the ethical conduct required of members of AICP.

### Everyday Ethics for Practicing Planners (October 2001)

Carol D. Barrett

American Institute of Certified Planners: Washington, D.C.

\$32.95 (paperback)

Includes 54 "real world" ethical scenarios that typify the tough moral dilemmas that confront today's planning practitioners.

### "Comparison of Current Planning Theories: Counterparts and Contradictions" (October 1979)

Journal of the American Planning Association, Volume 45, Number 4 (pp. 387-406)

Barclay M. Hudson

It may be found in most planning university libraries

A photocopy of the article only is available from APA's Planners Book Service for \$5 (loose leaf)

A review of the elements of five well-known planning theories: synoptic (rational comprehensive), incremental, transactive, advocacy and radical planning.

### Planning Theory for Practitioners (2002)

Michael P. Brooks

Planners Press, American Planning Association: Chicago.

\$42.95 (paperback). \$35.95 for APA members

A review of planning theory from the practitioner's perspective. Provides a summary of American planning theory and how it has fared in its application. In

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an easy, relatively short, but still comprehensive book, the progression of planning theory is provided.

**Statistics: Cliff's Quick Review (2001)**

Scott V. Adams, David H. Voelker, and Peter Z. Orton  
Wiley Publishing, Inc.: New York  
\$15 (paperback). \$12 for APA members

A straightforward review of statistics with useful examples of various techniques, including graphic displays, measures of central tendency and variability, probability, sampling, hypothesis testing, and types of error.

**The Practice of Local Government Planning (3rd edition, 2000)**

Linda C. Dalton, Charles Hoch, and Frank So  
International City Management Association: Washington, D.C.  
\$42.95 (hard cover)

This new "green book" reflects both commitment to established tradition and the recognition of change. Its strength lies in the fact that it better reflects the breadth of current planning practice than did its predecessor editions. For example, it now covers planning analysis in three areas: population, the economy and the environment. Its weakness is that these new areas were included at the expense of materials in prior editions that covered land use planning practice more extensively.

**Land Use in a Nutshell (4th edition, 2000)**

Robert R. Wright and Morton Gitelman  
West Group Publishing: St. Paul, Minn.  
\$25 (paperback). \$21 for APA members

A guide and reference. Contains succinct, comprehensive, and timely summaries of various land use and planning law cases.

**Planning the Built Environment (2000)**

Larz T. Anderson  
Planners Press, American Planning Association: Chicago  
\$52 (hard cover). \$46 for APA members

A basic reference book for physical planning. What systems make up the built environment? How are those systems interrelated? And what do planners and allied professionals need to know about each of the systems to do their jobs effectively?

**Rural by Design (1994)**

Randall G. Arendt  
Planners Press, American Planning Association: Chicago  
\$65.95 (paperback). \$53.95 for APA members

Presents planning and design concepts that are specifically suited to rural areas, especially those undergoing suburbanization. Useful illustrations show the impact of different planning and design principles.

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**Redesigning Cities (2003)**

Jonathan Barnett

Planners Press, American Planning Association: Chicago

\$45.95 (hard cover). \$38.95 for APA members

Through detailed descriptions, includes how design can reshape suburban growth patterns, revitalize older cities, and retrofit metropolitan areas.

To request more exam information, please contact AICP.

Revised March 2006

*Eah b w C*

*Comment Received From Wade P. Catts  
in April 2006*

the locations of the two previously recorded sites on that property (the Old House Site and the Russell Site), and identified the presence of a third site (the Bebee Site). The Bebee Site was occupied for at least 4,000 years by American Indian people before the arrival of the Dutch and includes a Delmarva Adena component dating to about 2500 years ago, as well as a Late Woodland component dating to just before the arrival of the first Europeans. The Russell Site was also occupied by American Indian people before European contact, though it is not clear how long a time period is represented by this settlement. The Old House Site is an early colonial site that was occupied into the mid-18th century. The Russell Site and the Old House Site have been evaluated as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, although they were not placed on the Register because of owner objections. The Bebee Site is highly likely to be eligible for listing on the National Register as well, although additional information on site boundaries will be needed before a nomination can be completed. Both the Russell Site and the Bebee Site are likely to contain unmarked human remains, which are protected under Delaware Law, Title 7, Chapter 54. I do not know whether the adjoining property has been surveyed for archaeological resources.

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**A REVIEW OF THE COLLECTIONS AND  
DOCUMENTATION FROM THE  
RUSSELL (7S-D-7) AND OLD HOUSE (7S-D-16)  
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES, AND  
A PHASE II EVALUATION OF THE  
BEEBE SITE (7S-D-73), BEEBE MEDICAL  
CENTER PROPERTY, LEWES,  
SUSSEX COUNTY, DELAWARE**

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Division of Parks & Recreation  
Director's Office

prepared for

Beebe Medical Center  
424 Savannah Road  
Lewes, Delaware 19958

by

Douglas C. Kellogg, Ph.D.

and

Wade P. Catts

John Milner Associates, Inc.  
535 North Church Street  
West Chester, Pennsylvania 19380

1999

Europeans (e.g., Davidson 1982; De Valinger 1940a, 1940b, 1941; Mayre 1936a, 1936b, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940). For example, in a seventeenth century court case, a Native American named Krawcow was accused of a murder. Krawcow was described as "an Indian belonging to the King of the Checonesseck, a town upon the Horekills" (Weslager 1942a:Footnote 30). The Nanticokes apparently claimed that Krawcow was not a Nanticoke and did not get involved in the case. Weslager cites this case in support of his argument that the Lewes area was part of Lenape territory and not part of the territories of more southerly groups before European colonization of the region (Weslager 1942b, 1943a, 1949).

The archeology of the region is difficult to interpret in relation to such arguments. For example, Woodland II period, shell-tempered Townsend pottery is much more common on the southern Delmarva peninsula and is the dominate ceramic ware on sites within Delaware's Atlantic Coastal region, as well as along the lower Delaware Bay. Woodland II period, grit-tempered Minguannan ceramics are more common to the north, but the distributions overlap and design motifs on the vessels are "remarkably similar" (Griffith and Custer 1985:12). There is apparently no direct correlation between late Woodland ceramic types and ethnic groups as recorded after the time of European contact (Griffith and Custer 1985:17-8; Grumet 1990:193). The similarity of ceramic design motifs probably reflects the close interaction between related coastal Algonquian groups in the greater middle Atlantic region, while differences in temper may reflect the availability of raw materials (Griffith and Custer 1985).

The earliest European settlements on the eastern shore of Delaware were those of the Dutch, whose presence in Delaware Bay was well established by the middle of the seventeenth century (Grumet 1990:199-201). Fort Swanendael and a Dutch West Indies Company outpost near Lewes were established in A.D. 1631 (Figure 5). The first settlement was wiped out and the buildings burned after a misunderstanding between the Dutch and the local inhabitants (Weslager 1969). A number of seventeenth century European settlements were situated on, or very near, late Woodland II, Slaughter Creek component sites in the Lewes/Rehoboth area. Early historic cultural material was also found in close association with Native American material, or in separate features, on several sites excavated by the SSAH (e.g., Bonine 1956a:31). For example, a feature referred to as a "well" on the Townsend site contained seventeenth century material (Omwake and Stewart 1963; Charles Fithian, DSM, personal communication, 1996). A mixture of Dutch and Native American artifacts were found on the "Dickerson Contact" site within three thousand feet of the Russell and Old House sites (Bonine 1956a). Likewise, early historic material including faunal remains from domesticated animals was found associated with late prehistoric ceramics during Phase I investigations of the Bay Vista site (Kellogg 1996:II-5). It is likely that European settlers moved onto the clearings associated with Native American sites. Weslager (1942b) quotes Lindstrom in associating the name "Sironesack with a large village at Lewes occupied by natives rich in corn fields." The place is also referred to as "Chenonnessex," "Checonesseck," "Sikoneses," or "Sickpnesyns" (Weslager 1942b, 1943a). Land was "purchased" from the Indians by the Dutch in 1629. The names of Quesquakous and Ensanques, inhabitants of "Sickonesyns," appear on a recording of the deed made in Manhattan the following year (Weslager 1949).

The exact location of the village of Sickonesyns is not known; however, the "Indian Town" may have been a dispersed settlement composed of a number of habitations spread across the area (Davidson 1982). Bonine (1956a) notes that ten Native American sites were known along a two mile stretch on both sides of "Pagan Creek" (present Canary Creek). The Indian Town of Kikotank on Indian River was described as a "scattering affair, as Indian towns often were" (Mayre 1940:24), such that the "Queens" house was a half an hour's walk from the "Kings" house. Thus, we should not expect a single archeological site to correspond to Sickonesyns—the Contact period Native American settlement associated with the "Whorekill" and present Lewes. Indeed, the SSAH investigations of the Ritter site complex on Hells Neck came to such a conclusion (Omwake 1954a). The cluster of sites was interpreted as individual occupations strung out along one of the Indian paths identified by Mayre (1938).

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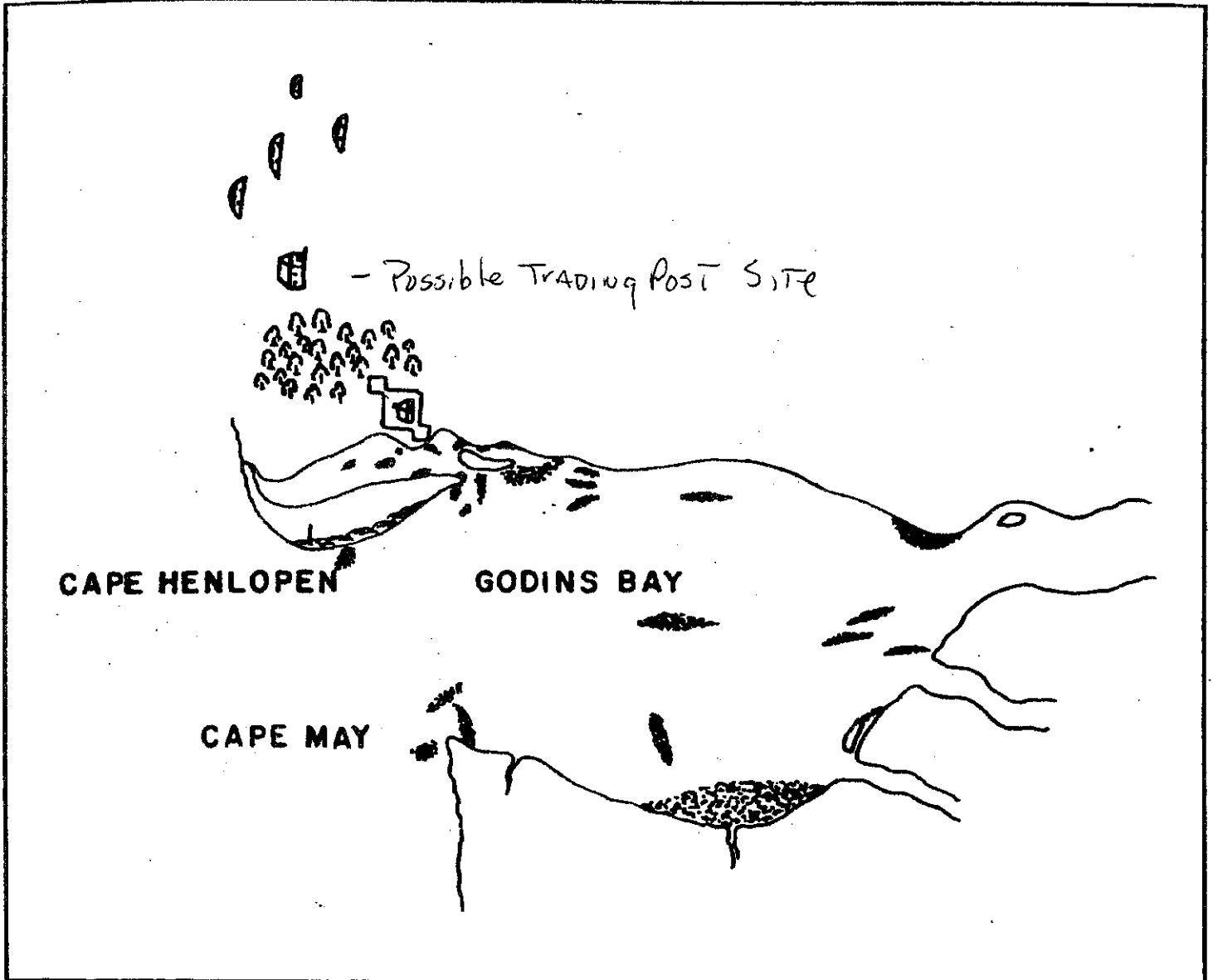


Figure 5. De Vries map of the lower Delaware Bay, circa A.D. 1631 (from Munroe 1984:18).

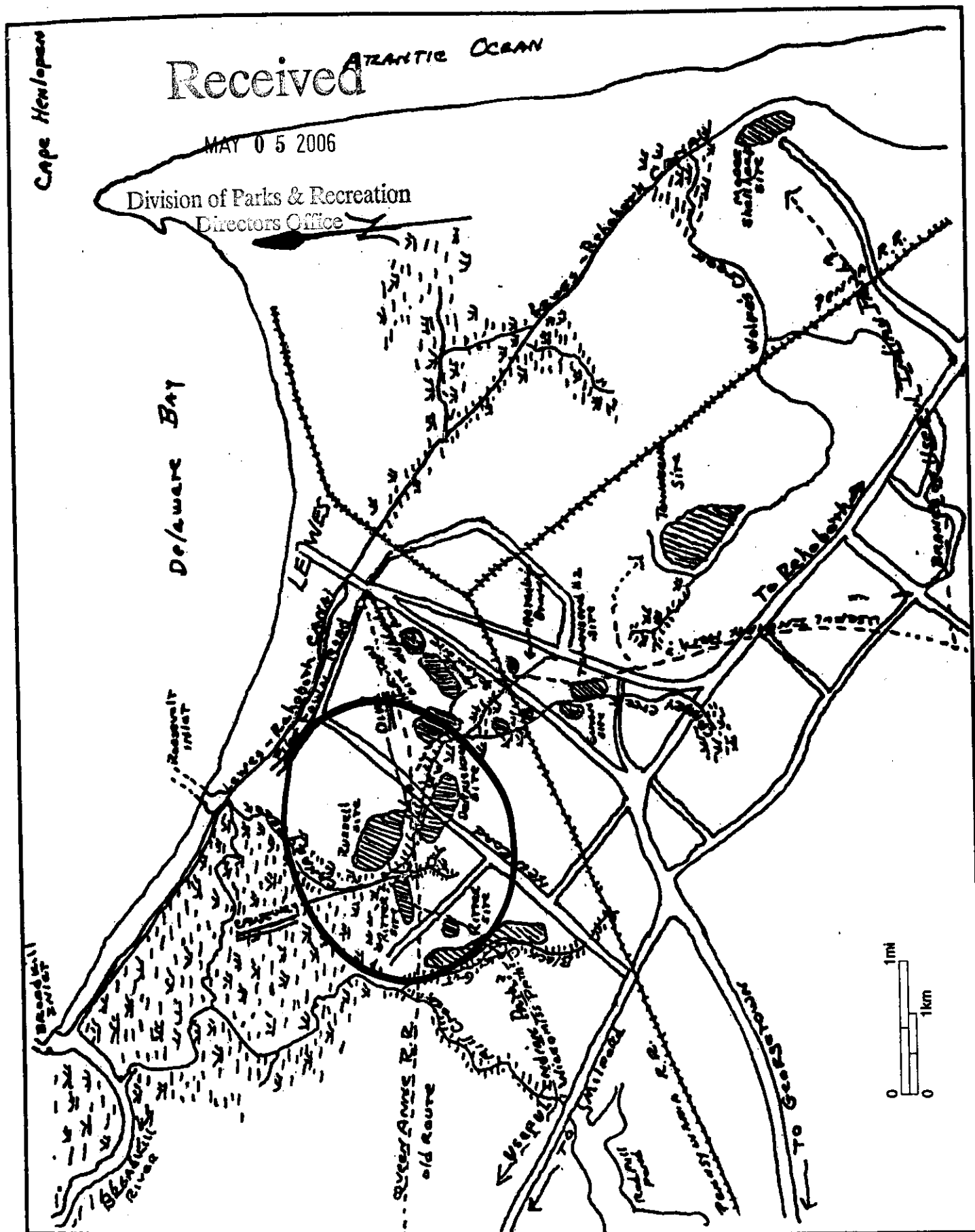


Figure 8. Map of sites investigated by the Sussex Archeological Association in the vicinity of Lewes (from Omwake 1958:16-17).